Precinct was not within the county; but he was over-ruled, and the return finally went before the Terrisorial Conveneers, with the objections of the Clerk. The Conveneers shield thereeives from responsibility by as-suming the position that under the law their days simply at "count" or count" the returns as they comsimply to "cast in or count" the retures as they come

before them, and that they cannot inquire into the legality of any of the return.

Such a position by our officials opens the way for the grossest frands and allows a few vegaboods in the grossest frands and allows a few vegaboods in the grassly settled portion of the Territory, where frands on he easily perpetrated, to override the will of the perfect as expressed through the ballot-box. It virtually disfranchises the legal voters of the Territory. It is unfortunate for any people to be obliged to submit to such things, that is ally another illustration of the working of Democratic Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. For the present we have no remedy, but we are looking for better things under Abraham Lincoln, and more righteous decisions by his officers appointed to rule over us.

To show that frands have been perpetrated to elect a Democratic Delegate, we have the pleasure of stating that our Legislature stands, in the House, 24 Republicans and 6 Democrate, and the sears of 2 Democrate to be contes and by the publicans.

The first enow flakes of the season fell to-day, though very few, mostly ram.

very few, mostly rain.

OMAHA, N. T., Nov. 1, 1860.

The Board of Canvassers, Gov. Black, Judge Hell, and District-Attorney Howard, have to-day managed to count Mr. Morton out a majority of 14. To do this they include Lesuquicourt County 122 majority for Merton, when the U. S Deputy Marshal for our Northern District, bimself a Democrat says that he could find but three families in the whole county. It is a gross outrage, and the people here. Democrats and Republicans, so pronounce it. But Mr. Buchanan's hireling political hacks cannot let their partner, Mr. hireling political hacks cannot let their partner, Mr. Metten, go unimbursed for the expenses of the canvass. They know that Mr. Daily will get the seat to which he is rightfully entitled, but they desire Morton to have the \$5,000 milesge and per diem which is usually given by Congress. Does it necessarily follow that Congress shall give this to Mr. Morton? If ever the people of a Territory did express by ballot their desire as to whom they should be served by in the capacity of delegate to Congress, it was so done at this late election. Nor were the Democrats ever before guilty of perpetrating such palpable frauds.

This city is rapidly improving. No place above St. Josepa competes with it in the business of outfitting emigrants, and its resources from a fine farming country in the North Platte Valley are rapidly becoming considerable. The drouth of Kansse and Southern Ne-

are rapidly becoming con Kansss and Southern Ne in the North Finde value, the states and Southern Ne-braska scarcely reaches us, and we laxuriste in all kinds of vegetables, plenty of the cereals, corn, and fresh oysters from the sea shore.

A great deal of fuse has been made lately by Mr.

A great deal of fuse has been made lately by Mr. Senstor Green of Missouri jo regard to the mail coming this route to Denver. One word as to that. The Western Stage Company have a daily line of coachee between this city and St. Jeseph, time one day and eight hours. Their last week's coach made the time from this city to Denver in four days and three hours—whole time from St. Joseph to Denver via Omata, five days and eleven hours. It is no orious that from this place to Denver is 115 miles nearer than from St. Joseph, and the road, wood, water, and grass from St. Joseph, and the road, wood, water, and grass from here to K-sarney at least 25 per cent better. The C. O C. and P. P. Express Company's shortest time yet made from St. Joseph to Denver is five days and Riters house.

THE TRIBUNE is in demand here, and in the Territhe Tribe set is in demand here, and in the Territory "Honest Old Abe" stock is firm. Douglas, since he has been babbling around making that same old speech, now in Maine, then in Louisiana, now in Chicago, then in Norfolk, is converting many to Republicanism.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT BONN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
BONN, Oct. 3, 1860. This little city, of some twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants, lies (se no doubt most of the readers of THE TRIBUNE know), about 15 miles south of Cologue, on the left bank of the Rhine, an hourand a half a walk below where that river passes the Seven Mountains and takes its leave of the highlands. Bonn is the seat of the University, the second in importance of those in Pruseia; that at Berlin ranking first. About ten minutes back of Bonn, as one goes from the river, is the village, Poppeledorf, at the entrance of which are the buildings devoted to the Agricultural branch of the University-for the "Königliche höhore land wirthschafeliche Lehranstalt " is in fact a branch of that institution. Of this "Royal higher Agricultural Institute," I propose to give as clear a view as possible without pressing too strongly upon your columns. My data are partly the conversations which I have had with Prof. Wentz, who is director of the farming operations, and, partly, documents which he has given me, therefore trustworthy.

The objects of the Institution are primarily to give

a thorough Agricultural Education to the great number of young men who are now needed to take charge of the farming operations of nobles and rich men, whose -time is occupied with other matters than the personal marintandance of their estates. Secondly, to ens Students of Law and Jurisprudence to acquire so much theoretical and practical knowledge of Agriculture as will enable them to ast understandingly in cases involving questions relating to land and its treatment. Thirdly, To exert a beneficent influence generally upon the community by proving new ideas, by experimenting in all directions, and by exhibiting practically the value of sound theory.

Instruction is of two kinds: 1. By Lectures, and 2.

By Practical Observations, and explanations in stall and field. As the best means of conveying an idea of the lectures, what they are, by whom delivered, and in what order. I have translated and inclose a table of the Lectures for the coming Winter Term, beginning Oct. 15.

Monday—Culture of Fruit Te es. Sinning.
Tuesday and Wednesday—Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Atimals, Schell (Veterinary Surgeon).
The sday and Friday—External Discusses of Domestic Animals, Schell.
Saturday—Care of the Health of Domestic Animals, Schell.
Hours, 9—10.

Hours, 9-10.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday-Anatomy and Physiology

of Plants
Thursday, Friday and Saturday-Raising of Sheep and Swine, and Sandy of Wool, Wentz.
Monday and Tuesday-Agricultural Technology, Eichhorn.
Mechanica Schubert.
Wednesday, Thursday, P. 12 Mechanics, Schubert.
Wednesdey, Thursday, Fridey and Saturday—Inorganic Chemistry, Eichborn.

stry, Eichhorn.

Hours 11—12.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—Oreanization and Management of Estates in general, Hartstein, (Director of

and Mnasgement of Latates in general, Hartstein, (Director of the Institution).

Friday and Saturday-General and Agricultural Zoology, and the raising of Fish. Farm Architecture, Schubert.

Hours, 12-1.

Monday and Tuesday-Physics (Part II.), Eichhorn. Arithmetic and Algebra, Schubert.

Wednesday and Thursday-General Field Culture, Hartstein.

Friday and Saturday-Fruit Trees, Sinning. Mineralogy, &c.

Hourd, B-4.

Monday-English Agriculture and its Fitness for Germany,

Hartstein.

Menday - English Agriculture and its Fitness for Germany,
Hartstein.

Therefor, and Wednesday - Popular Agriculture, Kaufman.
Thursday - Agricultural Jurisprodence, Achenbach.
Friday - Laws Affecting Agriculture, Achenbach.

Monday - Agricultural Statistics. Wentz.
Tuesday and Wednesday - Agricultural Bookkeeping, Wentz.
Thur-day - Game and Fish Benhausen.
Friday - Laws Affecting Agriculture, Achenbach.
baturday - Drawing, Schubert
Hours, 5-6.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday - Culture of Forests, Dr.
Boundays T.

Economies.

Thoroiday—Results, Observations, &c. derived from Experiments, &c., Wests.

Friday—Mineralogy, &c.

Boside these tabulated lectures, Dr. Eichhorn in Schell is to give practical exercises, and demonstrations

structs in Analytic Chemistry on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 2 to 4 p. m., such students as have already gone through a course of in organic Chemistry. on living and deed domestic suimals. Hartstein is to give an introductory course of Agricultural study to new students, and the proper instructors will give courses of Microscopic investigations, Natural History and the like, at convenient hours.

Of these gentlemen herein named, Hartstein is Director of the Institute; Wentz is "Administrator" of the Farming Department; Sinning is "Garden Iuspector," has charge of the Botanic Garden of the University, &c ; Schell is the official Veterinary Surgeon of the Governmental Department; Eichhorn is Profe-sor of Chemistry, and Schulert is Professional

Architect. The second f rm of instruction is that afforded by the opportunities of seeing all kinds of agricultural operations actually going on, in field, garden, and forest; by the laboratory; by the various collections, of which shall have an opportunity to speak, and by the muse

ams and library of the University at Bonn. A fall c. aree comprehends two years, of two terms

a year; but the Professors will aid the student who has but a half or even a quarter so much time at disposal in arranging a scheme of lectures to be heard, even for so short a time. Arrangements are made also by which students in the University can have one or more lectures in the Institute, upon the payment of a small fee. When the school was first organized the candidates

for admission had to pass an examination in such studies as were required for admission into the second class of a gymnestum. But by degrees these require ments bave fallen into disnae, and any one who desires to spend his money and time at the school can enter. The check upon the student is the necessity of his passing a thorough examination, or of having favor able testimonials from the Professors, before he can present himself as a candidate for employment in his profession. There are other regulations for admission, which, as they can only concern Promisn citizens, and could never be required in our country, I pass over. By application to the Ministry of Agricultural Affairs, and stowing goed grounds therefor, a person who desires to hear a certain course of lectures, without be coming a ma riculated student either of the University or of the Institute, can obtain the privilege. For in stance, an American might thus study the diseases of snimals, or hear a course of agricultural chemistry. The cost of instruction is six thalers entrance money (I theler is equal to 75 cents); 40 thalers (in advance for the first term; 30 thalers for the second; 20 thalers for the third, and 10 thalers for the fourthan appregate of 100 thalers, (\$75), for the two yours. The students of chemistry have 2 thalers per term to pay for apparatus, &c.; except this, the instruction fees cover all the lectures.

The matriculated students of the Institute come under the laws of the University, and, as in case of University students throughout Germany, they can attend the lectures or not, as they choose. In case they do not, however they of course get no certification of their industry and progress from the Professors, when they leave, and this is fatal to any hopes of advance ment. Yet where neglect of all study is too conspicuons, and is likely to offend other students, the Directore have the right to expel the offender.

There is no regular examination of students; any one who desires to take testimonials of industry and progress in his studies with him, upon leaving the institution, must be able to pass one which is strict and thorough.

There is no boarding-house or dormitory belonging to the institute. This method of wasting the funds of educational institutions is not known in Germany. Students have sooms in Bonn or Poppeledorf, taking their meals at eating-houses, or, in some cases, board ing in families; but this is not usual.

Rooms are to be had at all prices, even as low as \$ per month; and one can dine very decently for from \$3 to \$5 a month. Out of the lecture-room the student has the following aids to study: The farm land devoted to cultivation and experiment near the Institute; an estate called Annabarg, near Poppeladorf, where he cansee the operations of the dairy and the culture of fruit trees and the kitchen garden; practical drainage, nurseries, vineyards, &c.

I believe this is sufficient upon the general plan and character of this institution. I propose to embody the other informa ion which I have obtained in two or three short letters, as a sort of report of some conversations with Prof. Wentz.

THE CROPS.

"Supshine and clouds" alternately have sway in Great Britain at this season of their desperate extremity; but unhappily there is more constant occasion to deplore the clouds and rain than for mutual congratulations that a period of sudshine has come. October opened with nine days of fair weather, which must have seemed nine ages to the soaked and sprinkled public; but just when every nerve of man and beast in the country was being strained to gather the outstanding harvest "the rain descended and the floods 'came" again for two days, and then a frost ensued. The Mark-Lane Express market article says:

The Mark-Lane Express market article says:

The ten dry days were, however, of immense service to the country, and the bulk of the corn crope, Beans excepted, may now be considered as gathered. The fine, drying winds recently experienced will place the later gatherings foremost in point of condition, but, without extraordinary weather, for the next fortuight, there is very little chance for a dry sample of Beans Plowing, where practicable, has commenced in earnest, but the sowing of Wheat this Autumn must be generally backward, the land being foul and wet. Very ersily backward, the land being foul and wet. Very little change can be noted in the value of old and fine new Wheat during the week; but soft, damp new has been less in favor upon a better acquaintance. Very little can be used with old for the manufacture of flour. dence of former British advices, and partly from their own necessities, foreign markets have generally been rather dearer for good Wheat. This has been the case at Odess, the Danubiau Principalities, and Southern Europe. But in America, the immense deliveries from the West, coupled with more favorable advices from Europe, have brought about some reduction in the value of Breadstuffs.

also contains a table of imports and exports of breadstoffs in the third quarters of 1860 and 1859, from which we learn that of imports there has been an increase these last three months over the same period

of last year in-..... 2 233,352 Beans, bush... 620,166 678,776 19,784 19,784

and a decrease of linesed imports of 17,625. The only exports which have increased are about 10,000 bushels of wheat, and I 890 cwts. of flour. A comprehensive survey of the whole question is the following editorial from the same able journal:

The change in the weather at the full of the moon and the few days of freedom from rain during the past week, have proved some alleviation to those farmers who had not previously been able to secure their crops. This came too late, however, to be of any avail to the This came too late, however, to be of any avail to the country at large in making any appreciable difference in the average quality or quantity of the produce of the harvest. A great deal of c rn, too, is not yet, and now never can be properly matured, having received a check which even in the earlier months prevented its check which even in the days are two short, the dews hang too long over the fields, the end bears too little power, and the nighte are too cold and chilling for the grain to make up the tice that has been lost. There is no genial warmth in the soil to promote the ripening; and a great deal of corn is still so back ward, that it is investible it should ever tipen at all, and will only it is impossible it should ever ripen at all, and will only be fit for fodder. In all probability the entire gathering in of the crops will not be completed before the end of this, or even the beginning of the next month.

We hazarded an opinion a few weeks since that the actual deficiency in produce of wheat would amount to one-fifth; and certainly everything that has since taken place has tended to confirm this. Even those who at the time were too sanguine to fall in with such view of the case are now convinced that it was by no reans an exaggerated ore; and that even a muc

neans an exaggerated ore; and that even a much larger deficiency may be expected, on account of the smaller breadth than usual naving been sown last eason, in consequence of the high price of barley.

Under these serious circamstances, which are much upon a par with some of the year 1816, it is necessary to look around us to see what prospect we have of obtaining an adequate supply from abroad. The following are the imports of wheat, and flour as wheat, for

e seven years from 1853 t	
6 217.919	1853 5 343,469 1859 4,951,871
5	Paris - Se = 20 465 512
74,060,285	

This table shows that taking one year with another This table shows that, taking one year with another, we cannot get through with less than four and three-quarter million quariers. But the most notable fact is, that the last four years—in three of which the crops were above the average in prococtiveness—the importe have averaged nearly five million quarters (4,893,193), the greater part of which, as well as of the native produce, was consumed before the present havest was ready. How, then, do we stand in regard to the present stock of wheat on hand, and the prospect of importations in the coming senson?

By the official returns, which we have recently published, it appears that in the eight months of the present year, criding Aug. 31, we have imported, in wheat and there are follows. 

. 1. 209 NW If we import at the same rate the remaining montes of the year, it will stand thus:

This will barely make up the average of the four previous years; while after Christmas, unless we have an uncausaly mild Winter, the importe will cause for four months, in consequence of the frost. We have forturately had large arrivals during the past month of September, and we hear that the Americans are making extensive preparations for million and an extensive preparations. of September, and we hear that the Americans are making extensive preparations for getting as much as possible to the Atlantic seaboard refore the frost sate in. On the other hand, it is quite certain that there will be a large and continuous demand for foreign corn from this time till March or April, on account of the damp and inferior character of the new wheat, and the very small stock of old native corn remaining on hand. Thus, last week no less than 25 000 qrs. were sent from Lordon by the Ensem Counties Rail way alone; and it is calculated by some of the factors that fully 50,000 qrs. were sent into the country during the week by all conveyances, beyond what was used in Lordon. This is far more than was impor ed. It is, therefore, probable that before the ports on the Continent recogn after the Winter, the greater part of the imported wheat will have been concumed.

According to accounts received from France, which

will have been consumed

According to seconnts received from France, which
will be found at length in another column, the harvest
in the northern parts of that country has been almost
se unfavorable as that with us
The crop, it appears. in the northern parts of that country has been almost se unfavorable as that with us. The crop, it appears, would have been good but for the incessant rains, by which extensive damage has been done to the grain. This has sprouted both on the shock and before it was cut. A good deal of the mischief, however, has been prevented by the use of the moseites, which are getting into very general use. The plan is to set a suall number of sheaves together, with their heads inclining to each other; then to make a large sheaf, or bind three or four sheaves together at the foot, and, opening them, place them in an inverse position over the others, forming a cap, which shoots off the rain, and prevents the inner sheaves from sustaining any damage. This could be practiced in this country as well as in France, and with as good an effect.

be practiced in this country as well as in France, and with as good an effect.

Under these circumstances, the markets already feel the presence and are bnoyant. But as it is probable that we shall have a large delivery of English wheat after harvest, it may keep the price from raing extravegantly high. Any such modification of rates depends, however, upon the amount of the importations, as there will be an enormous range between the price of the heat and inferior wheats of home growth. An interact of this occurred last week to Mark lans, when a factor sold on the same day two campies belonging to the same person—the one, old, which brought 64s; while the other, new, made only 44s, per qr. This will afford a pretty good idea of the injury the crops have sustained, which we are convinced is much more extensive than most persons, even in the trade are aware of.

There is a carlous calculation in a work by the late Dr. Davenart, quoted by Tooke in his "Histor Prices," relative to the effect of deficient harvests the price of wheat, and showing that it rises in a me greater proportion than the deficiency itself would ap-pear to warrant. The following are considered by the writer as the rates of increase under different amounts of deficiency; so that, estimating the natural price at 50s. per qr., a deficiency of Abore the com-

One tenth will raise the price... 3 little or 15z., say to 85z.
Two tenths will raise the price... 3 little, or 40z., say to 85z.
There-tenths will raise the price... 6 little, or 80z., say to 180z.
Four tenths will raise the price... 2 5 little, or 140z., say to 180z.
Five tenth will raise the price... 4 5 little, or 225z. say to 275z.
This was the calculation of the last century, and it

had been fully realized in more distant times. lish century the price rose one year to £17 per qt.:
but in the present day there are disturbing causes to
prevent such calamities and modify the svile of a bad narvest. At the same time, the price will of course still be proportionately advanced as the deficiency in-creases, though not to any such extent as in our earlier Here is abundant food for the thoughtful, and we

commend it to the consideration of our Western readers. Perhape, in return, The Mark Lane Express and its readers will be interested in the following bits of statistics elicited by our request of last week. Says a correspondent at Rock Island, Ill.;

"The assessor's returns for this county show that the "The assessor's returns for this county snow that the number of scree planted with wheat for the year 1860 is 25 528. I have obtained from fifty farmers, one or more from each township in the county, the number of acres each planted, and the yield, giving an average of 19 bushels and 57 pounds to the acre. Our population is a little over 21 600. Allowing 41 bushels to seek revery for home consumption, would leave us each reason for home consumption, would leave us 425 000 beabels for exportation. The same returns give 36,291 acres planted with corn. "The corn is yet in the field, and there cannot st any

"The corn is yet in the field, and there cannot at any time be so accurate an estimate made of the yield per acre as of wheat, for the reason that all or nearly all, feed largely to stock, directly from the field, and at the end of each week many could not tell how many wagon-loads trey had harvested. I estimate the yield as fifty bushels per acre, which gives in round numbers 1800 000 bushels for this country. A few think their fields will turn out one hundred bushels to the acremany from sixty to eighty; but I think their estimates too high although the present crop is the largest as to quantity and best as to quality I have known curing the twelve years I have resided here. If prices rule very low for corn, much of the amount now in hands of farmers in this part of the country will be two or three years in finding its way to market. two or three years in finding its way to market.

Surely there must be corn in Egypt, if one county can show a record like this. And here is something from De Kaib County, in the same State, which tells a tale almost as flattering:

"To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

"Six: Your article on crops in the issue of the xid, induces me to send you the following statistics of the yield of grain as far as positively ascertained from five farms which I own in different towns in this county, and lease out, and the one on which I live. I keep careful book accounts with each one, and know the size of each field by measurement, so that you may not fear excession.

Farm No. 1-Wheat, 23 5-13 bushels per sore; Barley, 44; Farm No. 2-Wheat, 27 6-10 bushels; Barley, 27 6-10, Oats

Potatoes, FIB.
Barley and Oats on this farm were injured by early frosts.
Farm No. 4—Leased for money rent.
Farm No. 4—Wheat, 223: Oats, Barley, and Corn not threshed. "Farm No. 5-Wheat 264; Oats, Barley. Corn, and Rye, 31 "At hou e-Wheat, 334; Barley, 65; Corn, 42; Outs, 45; Po-

At some - v near, sor, Barley, so; Corn, ar; Oats, 45; Pototoes about 250.

"This makes an average of the whole lot—Wheat, 250; Barley, 453; Bye, 21. Pototoes, 250.

"My corn cannot yield less than 50 bushels per acre, and my osts about the same.
"I am convinced that these crops are below the average of the county. Much grain is lost from the impossibility of obtaining labor this fall as any price; conly acout one half of the grain is threshed yet for that reson, and because there is so much of it.

"Hogs and cattle are scarce and High in price. The average of farms in this county will this year turn off half their value in grain, and some of them double the amount at which they can be bought. he bought
"And the crop was never before raised so cheaply. Need I say that our county presents now peculiar inducements for emi-

These are such letters as we wish for publication. Will not many other farmers send us similar ones, and thus enable us to present a fair statistical view of the crops in all sections of the country, in advance of that respectable alow-coach, the Census Bureau at Wash-

SINGULAR NATURAL PHENOMENA IN MICHIGAN.

HAVE WE AN EARTHQUAKE AMONG US.

From The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 6.

From an eye-witness, Gen. R. K. Swift of this city, who has just returned from a trip to the shore of this lake nearly opposite our city, we have an interesting description of natural features and phenomena of the region he visited, which are well worth noting down, and the section in question seems to be one that invites

The locality is about twelve miles north of St. Jo-The locality is about twelve miles north of St. Joseph, or a nile north of the mouth of Roger's Creek, in Van Burer Courty. Gen. Swift was accompanied by A bert Swift and S. P. Andrews, formerly of this city. The party were strolling along the shore on the 21st of October. The country there is finely and heavily wooded, the chore in places maked with singularly sharp and abrupt sand ridges. About noon they came upon one of those latter, of a half-moon shape, the creecent opening on the lake, and the outline almost a semi-circle, the curve being extremely regular and of the curve being extremely regular and of

semi-circle, the curve being extremely regular and or nearly a half-mile radius.

This curved ridge, its upper and lower limb rosting on the shore in bluffs about thirty feet above the water, rises as it recedes from the lake, until in the middle it is one hundred and fifty feet high rising sharply above the thick forests of hem ock, pine, and other woods inland—the eastern or convex side being very steep. The west side, or concave, toward the lake, descends regal rly, but less steep. Upon the ridge the crest is about four feet wide, along which the party walked easily from the southern lamb, gradually ridge the creat is about four feet whee along an all party walked early from the southern lunb, gradually seconding, as stated, as they recorded from the like. The surface of the ridge is generally sand. Here and there, however, a bage tree was seen in vigo one growth, but builed to its branches, or between twenty

sid to trity feet, in the cand.

Some of the party observed these singular features of surface and the half buried trees, and remarked that it must be due to some great convulsion of nature the three gent emen had reached the highest part of the three gent emen had reached the highest part of the three gent emen had reached the highest part of the three gent emen had reached the highest part of the three gent emen had reached the highest part of the second content of the second c the three gent emen had reached the highest part of the ridge and were standing in a line, looking off over the forest inland, when suddenly, apparently from the south-east, a heavy rumbling sound struck their ears, prelonged and repeated. The day, it should be re-marked, was moss, but not misty, and not a day when one would look for thunder. Nevertheless, to this was the sound at lives attributed.

The sound at first attributed.

The sound, however, continued for some eccoude

rumbling slowly along and terminating in a sharp, datonains, sour dimmediately under their feet, accompanied by a trea bring and chaking of the earth. Immediately a stack opposed, clearly and well defined slong the ridge, gradually widening from a quarter of an inch to three quarters, and as even by Geo. Swift, some eight rods long. Fearful of a land-slide, they retreated over the concave front of the ridge. The round did not return again. They went back and example did not return again. They went back and example did not return again. After leaving the ridge they met in the woods an old Now gian sailor, to whom he narrated the circumstances. He had not heard the recent sound, but said it was pething unusual in that vicinity, the chocks often

it was rething unusual in that vicinity, the shocks often being quite vicient. Formerly two men named Beck, uncle and nephew, had cabina near the ridgs, which they desirted through fear of these recurring phenomera, which, on one occasion, were so violent as to shake a cow-bell off the shelf in the elder Beck's cabin, when he "thought it time to leave." He now resides

when he "thought it time to leave." He now resides in Kalamazco.

That country being wooded heavily, is full of shingle weavers, and among some of these resident there for sixteels or eighteen years, the most marvell us tales are current of these phenomena and their causes. Of course, "buried treasure," and a "murder" figure is gely in their narratives. The squaw of a French Indiast trader is said to have there murdered her Frenchman and souk his treasure in the lake at the mouth of Rogers Creek. There certainly seems to be an opening for Sylvanus Cobb to quarry material for a fresh manne.

Lovers and students of natural science, however, Lovers and superits of natural science, however, there phenomena belog received, as supported in the present instance by unquestioned authority, will find an abaneaut field for lateresting research in that locality. Is that semi-annular ridge the relic of an extinct volume, whose subternaneous action is still faintly manifest; the twinges beneath the old sear? And the mannest the winder solution to the stories of small lakes in that vicinity, one of which has a freak of cleappearing utterly at times, and another which is (reported to be) fathomless, and the features of other singular sand ridges in that vicinity, would seem to constitute it a page of the book of Nature well worth reading by those to whom the characters are

CLIMBING PIKE'S PEAK .- No. III.

From Our Own Correspondent. DENVER CITY, Sept. 25, 1860.

Pike's Peak received its name in honor of Lieutenant, afterward General, Z. M. Pike, a gallant officer, who discovered and ascended it in 1805," while at the head of an emploring expedition sent out by Mr. Jefforson's Administration. Occupying the same latitude with St. Louis and San Fransisce, and about 1,000 miles from each, in the words of Frank Blair, "it stands as the standard-" bearer, beckening the nation." Accounts differ of Independence, Missouri, whose name carries authority in all matters of physical geography, places its altitude at fourteen thousand five hundred feet.

The summit is of an irregular, oblong shape, nearly level, embracing about sixty acres, and composed entirely of angular slabs and blocks of coarse disintegrating granite. The fresh snow was two or three inches deep in the interstices among the rocks but had nearly all melted from their surfaces. found the names of twenty or thirty persons cut in stones and carred and written upon billets of wood carried up for the purpose. Among them was that of a gentleman who claims to have made the ascent and returned to Colorado in a single day, but the assertion is not generally accepted, and does seem incredible.

The day was clear, and the view indescribably grand and impressive. To the eastward, for a hundred miles, our eyes wandered over the dim, dreamy prairies, spotted by the dark shadows of the clouds and the deeper green of the pineries, intersected by the faint gray lines of the roads and emerald threads of timber which mark the meandering of the streams, and banded on the far horizon with a girdle of gold. At our very feet, below the now insignificant mountains up which we had toiled so wearily was Colorado, to the naked eye a confused city of Lilliputs, but through the glasses exhibiting its buildings in perfect distinctness, and beside one of them our own carriage with a man standing near

Further south swept the green timbers of the Fontaine qui Bouille, the Arkansas and the Huer, fanc, and then rose the blue Spanish Peaks of New Mexico a hundred miles away. Eight or ten miles from our stand-point two little genes of lakes nestled among the rugged mountains, revealing even the shadows of the rocks and pines in their transparent waters. Far beyond, a group of tiny lakelets glit-tered and sparkled in their dark surroundings like a

cluster of stars.

To the west, the South Park, 40 miles in length, the Bayou Salado, and other ampitheaters of rich floral beauty-gardens of nature amid the utter desolation of the mountains-were spread thousands of feet below ue; and beyond, peak after peak, until the pure white wall of the Snowy Range merged into the infinite blue of the sky. Toward the northeast we could trace the timbers of the Platte, for more than seventy miles; but though the junction of Cherry Creek, even to the unassisted eye, showed the exact location of Deuver, our glasses did not enable us to detect the buildings.

These of course were only the more prominent features of the landscape. and west the intervening expanse was one vast wilderness of mountains of diverse forms and mingling colors, with clouds of fleecy white sailing airly among their scarred and wrinkled summits. By walking a few hundred yards, from one slight elevation to another, we looked upon four Terri-tories of the Union-Kansas Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico. Almost from the same standpoint we viewed regions watered by four of the great rivers of the continent- the Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande and Colorado-tributaries respectively of the Missouri the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California.

A gorge upon the north side is still more gigantic than that on the southeast. A colossal plowshare seems to have been driven fiercely down from the summit almost to the base, leaving a gaping furrow. visible even from Denver (seventy miles) and deep enough in itself to bury a mountain of considerable pretensions Such enormous chasms must the armies of the Almighty have left in heaven, when, to overwhelm Lucifer and his companions,

From their foundations loos ining to and fro, Trey plucked the seated hills with all their load, Rocks waters, woods and by the shaggy tops Upileting, bore them in their hands."

It seemed impossible to grow weary of the won derful pictures but my companions, though wrapped in heavy blankets, were shivering with cold. So we investigated our only refreshment—a bottle of champagne which a Colorado acquaintance had thrust into one of the packs-iced it, and drank to the health of absent but unforgotten friends. After the manner of more ambitious expeditions, a record was then placed in the empty bottle, which was carefully recorked and buried under a cairn. There are traditions that when Lieutenaut Pike ascended the mountain sixty years ago, he cached five-gallon keg of whisky among the rocks upon the summit. We had some vague hopes of finding it—purely, of course, from antiquarian motives—

at were unsuccessful.

After rolling rocks for a few minutes down the tremendous gulf (at the head of which some prising agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rail-road has posted a hand bili of the line, with a finger pointing directly down the cleft, from the glaring capitals, "Shortest and Best Route to the East,") and indulging briefly in the school-day passime of snow-balling, we reluctantly commenced the descent, having spent two hours upon the sammit. Before we had gone three hundred feet, Mr. Beach, weak from long exposure and loss of sleep, missed his foothold, and fell more than his length, striking upon a jagged rock. It must inevitably have broken two or three of his limbs but for a large spy-glass in his coat-pocket, whose heavy metallic case was deeply indented by the collis As it was, be was unable to rise for three or four minutes. Had the accident disabled him to walk, his situation would have been a desperate one. our exhausted condition, it would have been impossible to carry him; assistance could not have en obtained from Colorado under forty-eight hours; there was no fire-wood so far above vegetation, and no adequate supply of provisions in our camp below. But fortunately he soon rallied, and came limping down with the rest.

\* The captions render will please not consider me upon regard to this date. I write with no authorities accessi-cent Wilester's Umbridged, Shakespeare, and Robinson mather of which seems to throw much light upon the sat

Taking a new route to obtain a betterview of the mountains, I found myself, an hour after, half a mile in advance of the party, and lounged upon my blanket to wait their approach, shielded from the wind by a great rock. It seemed but a moment before I heard the ringing laugh of one of the lattice, and on looking up found that my triends had already and on looking up the perceiving me. But for that out-burst of merriment my sleep of half an hour would no doubt have extended into the night. The rarity of the atmosphere did not retard us in descending; but stepping down from rock to rock seemed more trying to sore joints and aching limbs than climbing up; and a pure champagne diet, however palata-ble, is not the most invigorating. At 5 o'clock we reached the last night's camp, and were glad to break our twelve hours' fast with ample cups of tea and homo-pathic fragments of bread and meat. After a brief repose we hastened on, down the ledges, and over the tree-trunks, for existence without eating was rapidly becoming an interesting experiment While we were sitting upon a log for a moment's rest, one of the ladies, whose strength seemed almost completely gone, was asked if we should stop there until morning, to afford her time to recruit She was too much exhausted to articulate a single word, but shook her head with ludic rously-indignant vigor, to repel the imputation that the party must be delayed by her. The stars had been out for an hour when we camped for the night, and after kindling a fire and going to bed, or rather to blanket, we were almost instantly

Our condition the next morning (Sunday) can only be described by that expressive colloquialism which the engine companies have added to the ver-nacular-" played out" Sore and wesry in every Sore and wesry in every joint, we partook of our last provisions—a little morsel of meat and a table-spoonful of crumbs a piece; but the inevitable tea measurably restore It was conceded, however, without argument, us. It was conceded, however, without argument, that moderate draughts of some beverage which cheers and does inebriate would have been at least quite as effective, under the circumstances. Our route down the last canon was a fresh one, and revealed many new cascades and other scenes of picturesque beauty. One smooth, sandy hillside was crossed and recressed by paths of the grizzly bear, leading down to the water. A party descending a few days since met one of the animals; but both the bear and the men felt that familiarity would breed contempt, and suddenly departed in

opposite directions.

After journeying five or six hours, we began to experience-not the gnawings of hunger, but that irresistible faintness which the Irishman so exactly described as " a sense of goneness." Endeavors b talk and think of other matters were fruitless; the "odorous ghosts of well-remembered dinners" would stalk unbidden through the halls of memory, and in vain we sought to

"Cley the hungry edge of appetite
By bare inagination of a feast."

At noon we halted by the cascade which had so
enchanted us on our first day's march, and slept
for an hour under the shading pines. Then we
shouldered our packs for the last time, and hobbled on down the canon.

At 4 o'cleck Mr. Beach, who was a few rods in advance, suddenly shouted: "Here if the carriage "waiting for us." The reception of this unexpected intelligence showed the strong tension to which the nerves of the ladies had been subjected. One of them welcomed it with a shower of tears, the other with hysteric laughter. In a moment more we were shaking hands with four Colorado friends, armed with provisions and stimulants, who, alarmed at our prolonged absence, had been searching for several hours near the foot of the mountains, but had unaccountably missed us. Another company of ten had made arrangements to start the next

morning if we did not arrive.

Spending a few minutes at the boiling fountains—
an array of the lame and the halt, if not the blind, thirsty for their healing waters—we soon reached Colorado, a sorry-looking party. My companions, with haggard cheeks, lack-luster eyes, and worn faces, seemed but dim shadows, faint suggestions, of their former selves. The ladies had each lost eight pounds of flesh, to an ounce, in less than five days. One of them, whose shoes were cut through in several places by sharp rocks early on the jour-ney, had been walking for three days, with portions of her bare feet striking upon the stones, gravel, and snow.

As five of us had subsisted for two days upon less than one ordinary dinner for a healthy, laboring man, an immediate supper was moved and carried with perfect unanimity. Then our soiled and tattered garments were laid aside (though, had the trip continued much longer, very little of them would have remained to throw away), and under the influence of baths, clean clothing, and the other comferts of civilization, we were soon rejuvenated, and at peace with all the world. En passant: if you want to learn how much dress has to do with appearance, persuade two of your lady friends to omer costume, and climb among mountains fer five days, spending forty-eight hours in wet clothing. At the end of that time they will be "beauty unadorned." Look at them attentively; then let them appear once more in their ordinary habiliments, and see if you ever realized the difference before.

The journey may be made much less severe for ladies, by their dressing throughout in masculine apparel, and being amply supplied with provisions and water-proof clothing. For the present, parties going up will be wise to hire one or two Mexicans to carry their packs (I speak feelingly upon this point); but in due time a path for Indian nies and mules will be opened, by which pleasureeekers can ride within a thousand feet of the

With the exception of Mr. Beach, who was prostrated for a few days by rheumatism, we experienced no after inconvenience from the trip, excepthe most ravenous and uncompromising hunge which has hardly ceased even to this day. "He well paid who is well satisfied;" and all the mem-bers of our party will hold this Summer journey to the summit of Pike's Peak, in long and pleasant remembrance.

FIRES.

FIRE IN THE ASTOR HOUSE-MAN BURNED-LOS-**\$**30,000. Yesterday morning, at about 74 o'clock, a fire broke

out in the drying-room attached to the laundry of the Astor House. The watchman on daty had just run in a "railroad" of linen, and had stepped into the gas works, about forty feet distant, when, on returning, he found flames bursting from the drying-room. The firemen were promptly on hand, but access was of great difficulty, and only through tortuous passage ways, and before the fire could be effectually checked it had extended to one of the kitchens thence to the servants' dining-room, and so on to the exchange, in the rotunds. Thomas Brady, a servant in the house, a native of Ireland, about 21 years of age, was taken from his room by Mr. Stetson, and others belonging to the house, and removed to a place of safety, but he was in such a confused state of mind—the effect probably of a frolic of the preceding night, carried to too great ex-cess—that he wandered back sgain, and before he could be rescard a second time, was so badly burned that the physician under whose charge he was placed at the City Hospital said he could survive but a few hours.

City Hospital said he could servive but a few hours. The cause of the fire is not satisfactorily explained. There was no fireplace and no lights in the room; the nearest fire was at the gas works, more than twelve yards distint; and the readiest solution of the origin of the fire is, that the woodwork in the flues ignited from the beated air passing through them. The loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$30,000, which is fully covered as the reading through them. by insurance in various city and country Companies. But for the efficient police arrangements of the house the damage would have been much greater.

There are 200 people at the Aster House, and the regular business will not be interfered with, as that portion of the building in which the fire occurred was

regular business will not be increased was occupied principally by the servants.

The guests of the house were thrown into a great state of consternation by the alarm of fire, and many fled precipitately to the street, leaving their clothes and valuables behind. They soon learned the condition of affairs, and, finding that there was no immediate darger, retarned to their rooms. At 91 o clock the fire had been completely extinguished. The laundry and litthen bullings in the rear only were burned out. The rooms above in the rear wing were burned out. The rooms above in the rear wing were budly damaged by fire, and other parts of the building damaged to water. The refreshment har in the rothinds, or "Exchange," was flooded with water, and the groundgless in nearly all of the window analies broken.

The rear building was occupied almost exclusively by the servants of the establishment, imany of whom let their cothes. The Third Ward Police were early on the spot, and, taking possession of the doors, allowed.

on the spot, and, taking possession of the doors, allowed

none but firemen to pass in or out, thus preventing the ingrees of the thieves who causily attend fires for the take of ransacking the premiers.

The firemen labored with a will, and but for their united and determined action, it is more than likely that the greater portion of the hotel would have been destroyed.

that the greater portion of the hotel would have been destroy: d.

The young man who was so badly burned died yetterday siferneon, at the Hespital. One of the survessiris mirred bim, and made known his absence to Mr. Stelron. It was then discovered that Brady had wandered again into the building. Some members of No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company then succeeded in resing a ladder from the roof of the inclosed piazza, on the south side of the building, and in that manager got access to his room. On breaking in the winds a, snoke and flames burst out, but, hearing grouns inside, two firemen, named Wm Mead and Samuel Spakman, bravely rushed in and though themselves nearly sufficiently all over. In some places the flesh had cracked open to the bone, and, from his complaint of inward buroing, it was supposed that he had inhaled the finnes.

John S. Davison, the member of No. 8 Hose Commany who was run over, is not so badly hurt as was as first apprehended. He says he saw an old woman on the corner, and came near running over her. He turned the carriage to save ber, and looked back to so if the was safe, when the wheel of the track, which he had not noticed, struck him on the neck and knocked him down. The wheel of his own carriage then a runk him in the back, but the two wheels locked in sach a manner that while he was wedged in between them. heither could pass over him. He is very badly bruised in many places, but, as no bones appear to be broken, thinks he will be fif for duty again in a few days.

The botel was provided with two kirchens complete, one of which is entirely uninjured by the fire. The greate had a late breakfast that morning, but dimeswas rendy at the usual hour. No damage whatever has been done to the main building, and the fire will not in any way interfere with the regular business of the house.

not in any way interfere with the regular busin

the house.

The damage sustained to the furniture and fixtures of Steteon & Co., proprieters of the hotel, will not probably exceed \$25,000 or \$30,000. Insured for \$35,000, in the following companies: Eagle, \$5,000; New-York Equitable, \$10,000; Empire City, \$5,000; Lorillard, \$5,000; Mathanan, \$5,000; National, \$5,000. Total \$35,000.

The building is owned by Wm. B. Astor, and is damaged to the extent of about \$5,000. Insured in the following companies:

dan aged to the extent of about \$5,000. Insured in the following companies:

En. \$10,000 Rowery... \$5,000 Rowery... \$5,000 City... \$10,000 Greenwish... \$600 City... \$10,000 Firenees... \$10,000 Firenees... \$10,000 N.Y.F.& Marine... \$10,000 N.Y.F.& Marine... \$10,000 Rowery... \$10,000

A CARD.

Mecars. Stetson & Co. return their sincers thanks to Mr. John Decker and the members of the New-York Fire Department, for their noble and successful efforts is subduing the ure which occurred at their house on the morning

TIRE IN BARROW STREET-CHILD BURNED. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the attic of the building No. 112 Barrow street, in the apartments of Chas. Elwig, but being discovered at an early moment it was soon extinguished. Damage to furniture \$25. No insurance. Damage to building, owned by Wm. Denham, \$10. It seems that Mrs. E. went to the store leaving her two children, one a children four mynths old and the other a boy about five years of age. It is supposed that the boy in playing with matches set fire to the bed. The infant child was badly burned, and died at the Hospital whither she was taken.

FIRE IN FOURTEENTH STREET. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in Lahey's wood-yard, corner of Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue, but it was soon put out. Damage \$5.

Tenth avenue, but it was soon put out. Damage \$5.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-RIGHTH STREET.

At 70 clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a building in the rear of No. 58 West Twenty-eighth street, occupied by a Mr. Pyne, as a hoop-skirt manufactory. The loss is \$1,000; insured for \$500. The fire extended to a dwelling at No. 93 West Twenty-seventh street, occupied by Arch. Sweet. Loss \$1,000; fully insured.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Total....

Mr. Tween effered the following resolution, sayin that he had occasion on election day to be witness the courtesy and efficiency of the police, and he thought the during the Roard to surpress their opinion: it the duty of the Board to express their opinion:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and be hereby
tendered, to the General Superintendent Inspectors, Captains,
and men of the Police Department for their efficiency in the
maintenance of order, and for courtesy to the citizens on elecmaintenance of order, and for coursely to the characteristics day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the

meral Superintendent.

Mr. Purny said he seconded the motion; there had never been, herefore, so much courtesy and efficiency on any election day, as that displayed by the Police Department on last Tuesday. He was glad to hear the Mr. Et y also expressed his concurrence in the

lution, which was passed.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution calling the attention of the Common Council, and requesting them to not in a reso ution of the Board of Sapervisors to provide a new Court-House in the Park.

Mr. Tween said all this talk about Judge Pierrepont's and the country and the latter was about hombest, and be seen to the country and the latter was about hombest.

Mr. Tween said all this talk about Judge Pierrepont's resignation and his letter was sheer bombast, and be had heard enough of it. Before he was elected he never knew any man so eager or who ran around so much to get men to help to get his nomination, as this same Judge. He used to have an office in a little garret down town, where he did all his business, bet after getting his office, he thought he must have coetly carpets, large chandeliers, and everything covered with gold, or else he must resign. He had never seen as base a letter as that letter of Judge Pierrepont's. It was a foul slander on every man and woman in New-York. Any man who said that all men and women were fast becoming hogs was not fit to be a Judge in any Court. Because such men have the ermine on their aboulders judically, they think they must have it literally.

literally.

The resolution was referred to Committee on County

Courts.

The report of the Board of Estimate on the police expenses for 1861 was read. The total amount of estimated expenses is \$1,388,080, to which is to be added \$217,450 for expenses in Brocklyn.

After other unimportant business, the Board adjourned to meet next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

This Board met yesterday afternoon at No. 1 Benestreet, Sincon Draper, President, in the chair, and all Af er the reading and approval of the minutes and

disposition of communications, a lengthy report was presented by the Committee of the Whole, from which presented by the Committee of the Whole, from which we paske the following abstract:

From the 26th October to the 7th November inclusive, 361 persons, male and female, have been transferred to the Work-House on Blackwell's Island as varrante and disorderly persons. Of the total number, 136 were committed once, 69 twice, 39 four times, 22 five times, 25 six times, 11 ten times, 4 fifteen times, 11 twenty times, 14 thirty times, 5 fifty times 3 sixty times, 14 thirty times, 14 were makes and

tis es, and I one hundred times: 149 were ma 212 fema'es.

The following resolutions were adopted at a special seeing of the Board on the 5th inst. relative to the

City Prison:

Resolved. That the Commissioners learn with much regret the
Centh of Dr. John C. Covil, Physician at the City Prison, whose
faithful services for many years rendered him a valuable efficer.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Board be expressed to his
relatives and friends and placed upon the record of the Depart-

Resolved, That, in consideration of his long service, a well as is pecuniary condition, the proper funeral expenses he paid by

his pecuniary condition, the proper faneral expenses he paid by this department. Records, That the Commissioners will attend the faneral of the secreted on the 9th inst.

The Commissioners in their investigation of porsons confined in the City Prison have in many instances found lunatics awaiting examination before the proper authorities previous to their transfer to the Lunate. Acylum on Binckwell's Island, and who are justly chargeable to and liable to the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, and a correspondence anhantical congresse to and habe to the care of the Commission-ers of Emigration, and a correspondence submitted presents evidence of the just cause of complaint. A letter from Dr. Simons etates that Mary Russell landed from the ship Emerald late, in September, 1859, and Margavet Crosse landed on the 31st October, from the ship Unresse, went from the City Prison to the temp-tic Asy, um.

A lotter from Mr. Draper to the President of the